# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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**Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.**

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## POETRY.

[From the Daily Times.

"TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE."

BY C. E. V.

Whenever I see a beautiful girl
With rosy lips and teeth like pearl,
And witching smile—which she tries on all,
As she seeks in turn each one to enthrall,
Scrupling not, as she uses her arts,
To break and scatter a score of hearts.
To laugh aloud in her scornful glee,
Thinking to choose from all—she's free—
I long to whisper these words in her ear,
"Too many irons to heat, my dear."
One will cool off, and another be gone
Before to the welding heat they will come;
Others burn like worthless bone—
Or lie in the ashes as cold as a stone;
The coal will be gone—the fire all out
Before my lady sees what she's about.
She may blow—and blow 'till she's fairly tired,
Alas! the dead embers can never be fired!
She sees too late that she's played her game,
And lost forever her chance for a *flame;*
And will find ere the last faint sparks expire
That "too many irons she's had in the fire."

# ASSASSINATION

## On Canal Street

HON. WALTER H. WHEYLAND KILLED

Carter's Men the Murderers

On Tuesday afternoon last, the vicinity of Victor's restaurant, on Canal street, became the scene of a fearful tragedy. Hon. Walter H. Wheyland, member of the House of Representatives from the parish of Sabine, was shot in the side and killed.

Happening in the vicinity at the time, our attention was attracted by several squads of police coming from Burgundy street, corner of Canal, to Dryades, in the direction of the State House. The foremost supporting deceased, on whose livid features and almost paralysed limbs the lineaments of death could be traced. The other squads conducted parties arrested as principal and accessories.

The wounded man was taken to the Executive office, and laid on a sofa, and medical aid immediately summoned. Dr. A. W. Smythe pronounced the wound mortal.

The deceased seemed to comprehend the gravity of his case, as he summoned one or two friends by name to his side, to one of whom he said in answer to a question that McCullough shot him. After an uneasiness and evident suffering he suddenly gasped and in a few more seconds all was still, and death had thrown its pall over Walter Wheyland. Twenty minutes only elapsed between the shooting and his death.

The accused were taken to the Mechanics' Institute preparatory to further steps. But the indignation of Wheyland's friends and an incensed number who had witnessed the affair, welled up, and but for the prompt and stern interposition of Gov. Warmoth in directing the prisoners removal under a heavy and armed guard, more blood wonld unquestionably have been spilt.

Coroner P. Creagh, and City physician Cooper were soon in attendance and the body of deceased was removed to an adjoining room and placed on a table where some preliminary examination was had. A jury was empanelled by the Coroner.

The cause of the killing was, as far as the coroner's inquest has shown, refusing to be arrested by one of Mr. Carter's sergeants-at-arms.

The evidence in the case, as taken by the Coroner, is as follows:

A. Fleury was the first witness called. Was on Canal street between four and six o'clock on the evening of January 9, 1872, corner of Burgundy street; saw two men come together, and saw a third; one of them took hold of deceased and tried to pull him toward the river; deceased wished to go away from them; he pulled away and they all went into the street; a third person came up with a pistol and shot deceased; do not know the third man's name; know him by sight; saw the deceased do nothing; I saw the man who did the shooting under arrest afterward; he is an elderly man, gray hair; he wore a grey felt hat; one of the other men was tall and wore a badge on the right lappel of his coat; did not pay much attention to the other man; there was no disturbance in the street previous to the shooting; the first thing that attracted my attention was two men having hold of deceased, dragging him along, when a third party came up and shot deceased; that party was a slim man, about five feet, six inches high; I saw smoke when the shot was fired; after the firing attempted to escape; the other two men were arrested at once; these two men wore badges, the badges were white with black letters.

Charles F. Huston—I dined at Victor's restaurant at half-past four o'clock Tuesday evening; while eating, I was informed by some one that it was to my interest and personal safety to get within the limits of the police force of Dryades street; I immediately finished my dinner, and started for Dryades street, after having mentioned to my friend, the deceased, that he had better take my advice and do as I was doing, and get within the lines; his reply was that he was not recognized as a member of the House of Representatives by the so-called House now holding a session on Royal street, known as the Gem House; I told him there were lively times, for myself, ahead, and to look out, as he was considered one of my friends; after this conversation I left Victor's, and went to the corner of Burgundy street, and visited a friend, Captain T. H. Jenks; during a private conversation, there was some language which called forth considerable feeling, and on noticing the excitement of my friend I concluded to take a promenade on the front gallery; when on the gallery we discovered some excitement on the banquette near Victor's; on looking I recognized Mr. Wheyland and Mr. Dewees; I noticed Mr. Dewees leave the banquette and go into Victor's; I then noticed Mr. McCullough, whom I had previously met in company with G. W. Carter, touch Wheyland on the shoulder, saying, "You are my prisoner;" the reply by deceased was that he recognized no sergeant-at-arms of that kind; then McCullough drew his pistol and fired, before any resistance had been made by deceased; he slightly resisted the police officers, in whose company he was; I suppose they were policemen, because they wore blue uniforms; I saw Captain McCormack, an employee in the Customhouse, with Mr. McCullough; saw McCormack, in company with some one I did not recognize at the time; the men also arrested Mr. Dewees, but he was released previous to the arrest of Mr. Wheyland; I am positive that Mr. McCullough shot deceased; I can recognize Mr. McCullough at any time; there was no difficulty between the accused and deceased at the time of the shooting; I saw no difficulty between any of the men before the shooting took place, saw no one produce any warrant, and noticed no badges on the men; saw a new revolver in Mr. McCullough's hand at the time; I was not ten feet off at the time; the assailants were not in uniform; did not hear any of the men say anything to deceased previous to the shooting, except McCullough say, "You are my prisoner;" McCullough is about fifty-three years old, five feet six inches and a half or seven high, gray hair, one eye has a cast.

William Mooney sworn—About half-past four o'clock Tuesday evening I was requested to accompany Messrs. Dewees, Matthieu and Wheyland to Victor's restaurant; when on Canal street I noticed Mr. McCormack on the neutral ground of Canal street; said to Wheyland, "Let us go on quick; I see there is a posse here:" watching McCormack, I noticed him give a signal; we reached the banquette in front of Victor's, where I met Detective Dumas, when I told him there was something up; to look out, and follow in the rear: arriving at Victor's, McCormack stepped up and reached for Mr. Dewees; McCormack was pushed back, when revolvers were drawn; four men drew revolvers and took hold of deceased, and pointed their weapons at his head without saying a word; I took hold of McCormack, and there was a scuffle, we going into the street, McCormack still holding his pistol in his hand; I took Wheyland from him; just at that time deceased was shot from the rear; McCormack snapped his pistol, the hammer catching the flesh of my hand; Wheyland turned and said, "Bill, I'm shot;" McCormack threw down his pistol, and I took him prisoner and turned him over to the Chief of Police; I know McCullugh well, and saw him there with a pistol in his hand; he was one of the three arrested; after the arrest I saw a badge on McCormack's coat; it was a white badge with black letters on it; the men did not say a word to either of us before the scuffle commenced; McCormack was the first to lay hands on Wheyland: a man, whose name I believe is Johnson, assisted McCormack; he has a sandy moustache, and is thick set; when McCormack was searched a pepper-box pistol was found on him; he threw a pistol away on Canal street; do not know who shot deceased.

## DEBATES IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, January 8, 1872.

Mr. Campbell moved that the following resolution, offered by Senator Jenks, be referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report by resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the Senate has thus far failed to obtain a quorum, and request him to send to the Senate any communication that he may have for our consideration.

Carried.

The President appointed Senators Campbell, McMillen and Harris.

The committee reported back a series of resolutions, as follows:

WHEREAS, A conspiracy is on foot in the city of New Orleans having for its object the subversion of the executive and legislative departments of the existing State government through unlawful combinations, embracing a portion of the members of both houses of the General Assembly, and through an appeal to the passions of the turbulent element in this city; and

Whereas, This conspiracy and attempt to excite revolution, menace the people of this city and State with the evils of anarchy, turmoil, bloodshed, robbery, arson and all the train of crimes which are the unavoidable accompaniments of revolution; and

Whereas, The pretended House of Representatives assembled over the Gem saloon on Royal street has sought to conciliate and obtain the support of the better class of citizens by the publication of their purposes in regard to certain laws now in force in this State, purposes which they are utterly powerless to accomplish; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Louisiana, That the action of those members of the Senate who have remained away from their seats for the past eight days, thus depriving this body of all power to ENACT REFORM, and relieve the people of the State of any real grievances by appropriate legislation, is reprehensible in the highest degree, and should meet the severest condemnation of the people of this State.

Resolved, further, That the action of the members of the House of Representatives who have voluntarily combined in an unlawful manner to enact legislation in other places than the hall of the House of Representatives, and who have appealed to the mob spirit for protection and support, is unworthy of the position to which they have been elected, and merits the disapproval of their constituents.

Resolved, further, That we are in favor of the most thorough and efficient legislative reform in all existing laws which experience has proven to work injury to the rights or property of the people of this State, and we heartily indorse the recommendations made by his Excellency the Governor in his annual message, this day delivered and read to the House of Representatives.

Resolved further, That we favor the reduction of the expenses of the General Assembly, and of the executive department of the government, to such an extent as to bring them within the means of the people of the State; the repeal of all laws creating unnecessary expenditures, and the modification of any law the abuse of which has infringed upon the political or personal rights of the citizens of this State so as to correct such abuses.

Mr. Campbell—Mr. President, I have merely to remark on these resolutions that they meet with my concurrance. What I might have desired myself, perhaps, might have been in some respects different, but at the same time, these resolutions include what I believe we all honestly intend to promise and honestly intend to carry out. As a Senator of the State of Louisiana, I say openly and publicly, and I think my colleagues are in entire accord with me, that I am in favor of the inauguration of every single measure of reform which has been promised to the people by the mob assembled over the Gem saloon on Royal street, headed by George W. Carter and a few Customhouse officials on the one side, and a few Democratic ward politicians on the other. The object of those men is not reform, but the transfer of the political power of the State. On the one hand they desire it to be a transfer from the hands of the present State government to the hands of George W. Carter and his associates. The other branch of the conspiracy desire to transfer the control of the State and city governments from the hands of Republicans to the hands of Democrats of the John T. Monroe and July, '66, era. I say that we not only intend to adopt all the measures of reform which they pretend to desire, and have no intention of carrying out, but we have the means at our disposal to do so, which they have not. Not only have we the means and the disposition to secure the passage of these reformatory measures, but we possess this additional advantage—we can do it without a revolution and its usual results—riot, robbery, murder, and arson—which George W. Carter and his associates intend to inaugurate. We can do, without these evils, what he promises to do and can only do with them. I wish to state distinctly, in this connection, what I understand to be the elements composing this party of revolutionists. First, a few leading Republicans, who desire simply to transfer the State government from the hands of the present authorities to their hands; and, second, a few Democratic ward politicians. So far as a revolution is concerned, the two branches of conspirators are in perfect accord with each other, but when that shall have been accomplished, if it is accomplished at all their roads diverge. When the revolution shall have reached a point where it will be beyond the power of the Republican conspirators to stay its progress, the Democrats propose to throw out of their offices every Republican State, municipal and parochial official, and then proceed to annul every result of the enforcement of the reconstruction l a w s of Congress. That I say boldly here, is the design of the Democratic confreres of these conspirators. I say furthermore (and I think my assertion will be carried out by the observation of every Senator present) that not a single Democrat of high standing, not a single Democrat who has the welfare of this State and city at heart, sympathizes with these conspirators and indorses their action. While I say this, Mr. President, I fully recognize the fact that a large number of the good, influential and respectable citizens of the State of all parties feel seriously and sorely the results of excessive taxation and the abuse of certain laws. I, for one, as a Senator, as I said in my seat last session, in reply to a question by Senator Thomas, am willing to repeal or modify the revenue laws of the State so that taxation will be greatly reduced. I am willing to reduce the number and the fees of the officers engaged in the collection of the revenues, so that the expense of their collection may be reduced to their minimum. I am willing to provide by law for the reduction to a specified and moderate sum of the annual expenses of the General Assembly. I am even willing to go further, and amend the registration and election laws, so that the expenditures under those laws may be controlled by the different parishes in which the election takes place. I am willing to amend them so far that the commissioners and supervisors shall be ineligible to any office at the election which they hold, and shall be residents of the parishes they are in. Every one of the measures of reform which these revolutionists pretend to desire in order to secure the moral support of this community, I undertake to say that the Senate of Louisiana, by these resolutions, is pledged to inaugurate without any revolution and without any violence. While I am willing to do all this, Mr. President, I say distinctly and emphatically to George W. Carter and his associates that I would rather take such steps in defiance of their revolutionary conduct as would politically behead me; that I would rather stand in my place here and see them oust from control the legitimate Legislature of this State, and put in their own instruments instead, than to take one step backward in the course which the Legislature and the State government have adopted for the protection of that class of the people to which you, sir, belong, and which has elected us as Republicans here. I refer to that class of legislative measures which the excitement and the riots and the danger through which we passed at previous periods made it necessary for this General Assembly to enact, in order to throw its protecting arm around the colored people of the State. If George W. Carter and his co-conspirators intend to play into the hands of the revolutionary Democrats, as I believe they do, in wiping from the statute books all those laws which were enacted for the protection of the colored people, in order to throw them back into the condition in which they were when this Legislature first met here. I say, let the consequences be what they may, that I will never take a step backward, nor aid them in the execution of their designs. I am glad to learn, as I do to-day, that some persons high in federal position here, have said that they withdraw from this conspiracy; that they are satisfied that Mr. Carter means the betryal of the Republican party and the betrayal of the colored people into the hands of the Democratic mob (not of the Democratic party) and that they will have no further lot nor part in the matter. If they continue much longer in their revolutionary action, I believe that the eyes of all will be opened to their designs. To sum up briefly, I repeat that every reform that will lessen in any manner the expenditure of the public money, every reform that will prevent corruption, every reform thal will tend to lighten the load of taxation upon the people, every reform that will protect them from the abuse of any law, I am pledged to support; but I am opposed to any conspiracy which under the pretense of aiming at the reforms, aims at the destruction of Republicanism here, and the trampling under foot of all the safeguards which the law has thrown around the colored people of the State.

Mr. Lynch—Mr. President, I think it proper that some action should be taken by the seventeen Senators who are meeting from day to day, to make known their views in reference to the present condition of affairs—not to make pledges and promises, but simply to express what are our designs, or what we have in view. The resolutions which have been introduced seem to have three objects in view. They first refer to the absent members of the Senate, and condemn that absence because it prevents from doing that which it has been proclaimed by the mob it was their desire to do. We are here, sir, ready to act and enact laws that will reform any abuse that mey exist, or correct any evil that hasty or improper legislation may have created. We are here, I say, to act, but our hands are tied by the absence of these Senators, who have seen fit to break the quorum of the Senate, thereby preventing us from giving the State the benefit of any modifications that we might make in laws which may be considered unjust or unwise. The action of these Senators in absenting themselves from their seats merits the greatest condemnation at the hands of the people of Louisiana. I am not prepared to condemn them all without a hearing; I do not say that some of them are absent without any good excuse; but I do say that an expression on our part of disapproval of their course is eminently proper. If these men desire reform, if they wish to modify any obnoxious laws, let them take their seats here and act with us, and not keep themselves as they are now doing, out of the jurisdiction of the State, so that we cannot even enforce the provisions of the constitution to compel their attendance. Some may suppose that we have nothing to do with those people who have assembled over a saloon on Royal street, and organized into what they call the "House of Representatives;" but it is proper that we should express our disapprobation of their course, and we have done so in the resolutions now before the Senate. The next clause refers to the annual message of Excellency the Governor, in which several specified reformatory measures are recommended. We pledge ourselves as Senators to take such action as will secure to the people the results of those recommendations. We have been here a week for that purpose; we are here to-day for that purpose, and we will be here to-morrow for that purpose. If they are not adopted, who are to blame but those Senators who are absent from their seats to-day? I pledge myself to vote for every measure that has for its object the reduction of taxation—the relief of the people from the burdens which they are now laboring under, and the restoration of the State of Louisiana to her once prosperous condition. We can make this a prosperous and happy State if we try, and I believe the Senators present are ready and willing to do so. If these absent Senators do not present themselves and prove their sincerity by their acts, as we have done, they should be placed upon the record as enemies to the State—enemies to wholesome and wise legislation; friendly to confusion, friendly to anarchy, friendly to robbery, friendly to all the train of evils which follow revolution, when cutthroats are let loose upon the community, and the power of the law is paralyzed. I say that they must come here and act with us in the passage of proper laws, or lay themselves liable to the accusation of bringing upon the community all the evils that I have mentioned. It is proper that these resolutions should go before the people in order that they may read in letters of fire the danger which threatens them from the inauguration of the evils portrayed in the preamble. I understand that the seventeen Senators present pledge themselves to reform, and I am glad that I am able to say so. It is the welcome evidence that a brighter era is dawning upon a darkened State. Let us stand together like men, knowing our rights, knowing our dignity, knowing the responsibility of our positions, and daring to do our duty though the heavens fall.

Mr. Barber—I regret very much Mr. President, that my poor ability will not permit me to express my sentiments upon this question as I would wish, but in view of the extraordinary circumstances which demand our attention at the present time. I do not think it proper to allow the opportunity to pass without saying a few words upon the resolutions now before the Senate. It is well known to every one that great political changes have taken place in this country within the last few years, resulting in the enfranchisement of a race which had been in a state of servitude, and deprived, in consequence, of all the advantages enjoyed by other men. Unacquainted as we are with political matters, yet I conceive (and I wish to impress this fact upon the mind of every one within the sound of my voice) that there are many among us who have sufficient penetration to understand what is right and just, and what we should do in the interest of those who have selected us to represent them in the halls of legislation. Now, Mr. President, the Senators who have absented themselves from the Senate Chamber for the past week are directly violating the trust reposed in them by their constituents, for they have pledged themselves to come here and pass such laws as the interests of the people demand. Where are they to-day? Upon what pretext do they absent themselves from their seat? Why are they not here to cast their votes in favor of those measures of reform which they have pledged themselves upon the various rostrums throughout the State to support? They were elected as honest and honorable men—as men who would do their duty fearlessly as legislators, and yet their seats are vacant. Do they expect to redress the grievances of which the people complain by remaining on the revenue cutter Wilderness, or by going outside of the jurisdiction of the State on the Chattanooga railroad? It strikes me that the best evi-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]


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THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

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# U. S. GRANT.

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☞More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr JOHN C. McLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

☞Our thanks are tendered to Hon. J. Hale Sypher for a number of valuable reports, Returns, and other volumes.

☞Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, through us, desires to publicly express his appreciation of a compliment paid him by the COSMOPOLITAN SOCIAL CLUB, of Washington, D. C.

☞The communication of "Jefferson is crowded out of our present issue, by a press of important matter.

☞Through the kindness of Mr. N. Johnson, keeper of the Parish prison, we are in possession of lists of prisoners, awaiting removal to the penitentiary, and those awaiting trial.

☞The men who shot down "niggers" in 1868 are now employed by Carter to shoot down members of the General Assembly in the streets.

☞Pitkin sticks to his old trade—frothing. He put a piece of soap in his mouth and frothed himself into a discharge from the army. He now froths himself daily in the columns of the *Fag*. Nothing comes from him but scum.

## Fearful Suspicion

## A HORRIBLE PLOT

### *Was O. J. Dunn Poisoned?*

The statement was made pretty generally by those, who while calling themselves Republicans, opposed Gov. Warmoth, that Oscar J. Dunn came to his death by poison, and insinuations were thrown out that men high in position in the Republican party had resorted to this mode of assassination, to rid themselves of one who appeared to them a dangerous rival. If we are rightly informed few were bolder in these insinuations, or more industrious in repeating them, than George W. Carter the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, who at the time of the funeral professed to be attacked by similar symptoms of poisoning to those of Governor Dunn; making it appear that he was unable to go to the late Lieut. Governor's funeral, though his speedy recovery proved that he simply scorned to join in a procession made up mainly of colored people.

These insinuations of Mr. Carter spread through the parishes, and for a time fed the indignation and disgust of those colored voters who have been cunningly misled to jeopardize their own liberties by dividing their own ranks, and thus to put the Democrats again in power. But when three eminent physicians united in giving a certificate testifying to the character of Mr. Dunn's disease, and vouching for the natural causes of his death, our people were quieted and seemed sorrowfully to acquiesce in the decrees of Providence.

The fact that George W. Carter was among the first to make these insinuations, and that he was almost the only man opposed to the State administration who could have given them a shaddow of credibility, ought to cause every colored man to stop and think on this subject. First of all, may we not ask, had not Governer Dunn become too great a political figure to suit the purposes of those who paraded his name as the prospective Governor of this State? The natural and ardent love of the colored people for the Republican party, their simple and unquestioning loyalty to its principles, and their warm desire to see one of their own race elevated to the commanding position of chief magistrate of the State, united to make them believe Mr. Carter and his white followers sincere when they proposed Mr. Dunn's name as a nominee for that high position, but these workmen builded better than they knew, and for more effectively than they desired. They began by trying to play the second officer of the State against the first, but in the end they found that love of race had caused the colored people to make the name of Gov. Dunn as their choice for Governor stronger than that of any white member of the Customhouse ring. And here it may be seen that Gov. Dunn may have become too inconvenient to the ambitious hopes, and the unscrupulous designs of men who were using a distinguished negro's name only to put George W. Carter in Mr. Dunn's place, and thus to sell out the negro race to the democracy.

Had there been any doubt as to the designs of Mr. Carter and his clique, the last week has expelled it. When, on January 1, Mr. Carter entered the Mechanics' Institute to take the Speaker's chair, he was escorted by Democrats, was supported in all his measures by a solid Democratic vote, the lobby and vestibule of the House were all filled with Democrats, and two continuous streams composed of the highest as well as the lowest of the Democratic party, constantly came and went over the stairs leading to the House of Representatives; and in this throng no theme was of more frequent discussion, or the subject of viler oaths, or more bitter curses, than the alleged illegality of the election of Lieutenant Governor Pinckback to his present position.

Having got rid of a colored man, who was an eye-sore as President of the Senate, and having failed in their calculation of making a bargain with Governor Warmoth against the election of a colored man to the same position, and finding themselves unable to control the Senate, they not only filled the lobby with such Democrats of wealth, character and influence as could be brought to accept the terms of a distasteful copartnership, but they crowded Dryades street with a tremendous mob, armed to the teeth, with some characters in it who would no more scruple to assassinate a colored Lieutenant Governor with a pistol or a knife than they would to mix poison with his food, if by either they could rob the colored race of its proper recognition in awarding the honors and emoluments of the State.

In the very presence of the threatning crowd, noisy with all sorts of boasts as to their strength and purpose, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and many members of the Senate and House were dragged before the United States Commissioner, and while they were absent, George W. Carter went through the farce and committed the tyranny of turning honest and true Republicans out of their seats and filling them with disorganizers and Democrats.

As the object of this arrest did not have any very strong legal point, seeing that those arrested were immediately released by U. S. authority upon very slight bail, the question very naturally arises why the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were arrested at all.

Did Mr. Carter hope that some concealed dagger would gleam from its concealment, or that some prepared pistol would belch forth its deadly fire as soon as the presence of these gentlemen should give his Democratic followers a chance to do their work, or did he hope that resistence to a vexatious and illegal arrest would provoke a general riot in which these gentlemen might be shot down without the possibility of tracing the assassin's hand. If either of these suppositions is accepted, and so far we see no cause to repudiate either, then Mr. Carter's statements, as to the assassination of the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn are clothed with a new meaning.

Now we ask in the deepest earnestness, and we may add with the keenest apprehensions if the colored voters of this State intend to barter away the lives of the prominent men of their own race and to destroy their own liberties by being led off through the agency of such a man as George W. Carter from the ranks of a party which has done nothing but good for them, and forsake the men of color in the State who have in all respects been true?

Of course the question answers itself, the colored people with the scars of slavery still upon their backs, with the sharpest recollections of their past degradation, broken ties of relationship which can never be mended, the vic'ims of a wide spread prejudice, and an unyielding proscription, and carrying their lives in their hands in almost every Democratic community, cannot lend themselves to a combination which will bring the horrors of slavery back upon them, or worse still, be cursed with all the evils of slavery, while dressed in the fantastic garb of a freeman.

They cannot give their aid to a clique calling itself Republican, which works only to the end of breaking down the Republican party, and of destroying the lives and reputations of our leading colored men especially when they know that when our hands as a race are once tied in this State, terrible outrages may be committed against us, awful crimes gathered upon us, our places of business rendered unsafe, even the hours of our amusement crowded with fear, our political and religious meetings open to hostile intrusion, our bedrooms exposed to the dagger of the midnight assassin, and our dining tables to the noonday poisoner.

OUTRAGEOUS HYPOCRISY.—It is not every journal which can be fooled by the hollow pretensions of "Reform" which the Carterite faction has been making. The Shreveport *Republican*, of Dec. 30, has the following pungent sentence:

"The Customhouse organ, the psuedo organ, of the Republican party of Louisiana, wants reform, is clamorous for it, and in the face of these insincere demands, they can boast of not one of that wing who has ever practically demonstrated the sincerity of their desires. Outrageous hypocracy.

☞ Any citizen may now be assassinated in the streets by Carter's Ku-Klux, pretending to be assistant sergeants-at-arms.

## VETERAN CELEBRATION.

On Monday last, January 8, the residue of the veterans who participated in the renowned battle of New Orleans under General Jackson, celebrated another anniversary in the Economy Hall, by assembling themselves and a number of friends at dinner. The venerable forms of the men, whose "fast thinning ranks" is so visible, was calculated to inspire that respect which every one present paid them. The table was bountifully supplied, and the viands were delicious. But the political trials through which we are passing exercised a visibly dampening effect on that cheerfulness, ardor and vivacity which we have seen characterize previous veteran assemblages in the same hall.

After dinner was over, the presiding veteran. Jordan B. Noble, announced that since their last meeting four of their number had fallen by death, and the remaining ones were being borne, by Time, to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." He paid a touching tribute to his old comrades in arms which elicited strong expressions of regard. The speaker, passing on to kindred topics, concluded with the statement that several regular toasts would be proposed, after which volunteer toasts would be in order. The regular toasts were:

1. The President of the United States.

2. Vice President of the United States—Colfax.

3. The Governor of Louisiana—H. C. Warmoth.

4. The Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback.

The two latter toasts were received with the greatest applause, and drank in bumpers.

5. The memory of Andrew Jackson. In silence.

6. A. Fernandez, one of the veterans.

The regular toasts ended, Civil Sheriff C. S. Sauvinet proposed THE VETERANS OF 1814-15, which was received with unbounded applause.

Mr. A. Thomas proposed "Captain Savary," the colored captain of Jackson's army. This toast also elicited great applause.

Mr. Duhart recited, in a clear voice, a short, spirited poem to the Goddess of Liberty.

An inclination to call for speeches manifesting itself, Sheriff Sauvinet proposed the security and prosperity of Louisiana which was vociferously applauded.

Veteran Noble then announced that in consequence of the unfortunate occurrences transpiring in our city, and embarrassing the State government, requiring the presence elsewhere of many prominent friends, a goodly number of gentlemen were prevented from attending. He then read to the guests the following from Hon. E. H. Durell of the United States Circuit Court.

New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I regret exceedingly that I cannot await myself of your kind invitation to dine, to-day, with the Veterans of 1814-15. Nothing would afford me, more pleasure than to join in the social re-union of the few remaining heroes of that period. As time in its progress removes us still further from the scene of those memorable days it but enables us in the contemplation of results that have followed to appreciate more keenly the services and sacrifices of those who periled all for love of Country.

Please extend to the veterans my thanks for their kind remembrances, and my best wishes for their health and happiness.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
E. H. DURELL.

F. Pascal,
J. De St. Armand,
J. E. Rouzan, Esqs } Committee on invitation.

Remarks were made by several gentlemen, when Gen. Campbell arrived and was welcomed with hurrahs! and calls for "speech." He apologised for his inability to speak at length. He had only stepped in proceeding to his house on a hurried visit. He had come out of respect for the men whose noble deeds had passed into history, etc. That the outrageous proceedings of a faction demanded the prompt and energetic action of the government and his services as a soldier were urgently demanded elsewhere. He then alluded to the position of the Governor and the attitude of the factionists coalescing with the Democratic party, and elicited the warmest expressions of sympathy with the Governor and the friends of peace and order. The news that a disturbance was imminent and might occur at any moment, caused the withdrawal of several who would otherwise have been delighted to enjoy the occasion.

The rush of important events on us for the past ten days, is such as to necessitate an apology for the present imperfect report.

## DEVELOPMENTS.

All that we have said in reference to the chivalric "Carter" and his associates developments prove from day to day. We charged him with attempting to ruin the Republican party, with frauds upon the State, with collusion and disgraceful union between himself and the rowdy elements of the old Democratic party, the object being the subversion of the State government and the election of himself into the Executive chair. All this is true. As he said from the balcony of the Gem to the crowd in front that he would submit to an order of Court to avoid bloodshed, a sneer was upon his face. Were he to have his way, our streets would run with it. The very fact that he has "mustered in" a band of assassins disguised under the flimsy pretext of assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, nine-tenths of whom are well known "Thugs" of the olden time is a sufficient comment on the Republicanism to which he pretends. The abuse of Mr. Pinchback, the general vilifications of the Governor to be found in the columns of his sheet we are glad of. The colored men know him not, but every day he shows his hand more and more.

☞What in the name of all that is good and great is "an apostate Democrat?" These terms are used in the National *Fag*. So that is the game is it? Drivelling against apostate Democrats is a pretty piece of business for a "Republican" journal. But the mask is torn off. How sweet! A radical journal calling Democrats to account.

☞Governor Warmoth yesterday issued another proclamation declaring the conduct of the Carter cabal illegal and revolutionary and commanding the legal Representatives to return to their duties in the State House, under pain of arrest. We trust the good sense of these members will dictate to them the propriety of this course.

☞"No man can hold two offices of profit and trust."—*Fag*.

Then how is it, a man can be Customhouse inspector and assistant sergeant-at-arms, that is paid by the United States for Assessor's duty.

☞The intense and profound popular excitement evoked by the killing of Representative Wheyland is well calculated to alarm the men through whose aid and support this outrage has been committed.

☞It is easily seen why Mr. Weed of the *Times* who is Editor o a paper without koowing what is in it, should grow abusive of Mr. Pinchback. Colored men are of no use to him unless some bill or job of plunder is to be foisted through the Legislature, and then Mr. Weed believes in them. O stationery, stationery, how many crimes are committed in thy name!!

☞ In promising reform, Carter stole the Governor's thunder. His message, suggesting all the reforms that Carter speaks of, was in type *before* Mr. Carter made use of them.

☞ Carter was present at the disguised Democratic meeting in Lafayette square, Monday night. But he had so much of speech making lately, that he kept close. Look out, colored men! The new Democrats are not ready to lift the standard, "THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT," but it will come.

☞The *Fag* driven from every position requiring truth to sustain it, resorts daily to the fabrication and utterance of the meanest and vilest falsehoods. It said yesterday that Wheyland was killed by the police, when it was well known that its chief Editor was included in the jury's verdict. Is he one of the "Police?" It said he was shot with a rifle ball, when every reporter present at the inquest knows that the ball extracted was that of a revolver. Why these attempts in this direction *Fag*?

☞ It is no wonder Carter preaches reform, he needs it enough, God knows!

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

dence of their sincerity would have been their appearance in the Senate Chamber, ready to vote for the measures they so blatantly advocate. I feel a deep interest in this matter, because I have been censured—I have been ostracised—I have been proscribed in every conceivable way, on account of my political opinions, and even the privacy of my residence has been intruded upon in order that the policy of proscription inaugurated by the Royal street mob might be carried out. They have tried to induce the most influential colored men in the State to array themselves against the executive and to assist them in their war upon the very life of the Republican party of Louisiana. They have brought into their ranks the bad and dissatisfied men of both parties, and many others who belong to no party whatever, and who skulk from one part of the country to another, ready at any time to stir up political strife, and thereby make a foothold for themselves in the community. They are men who can only keep afloat by keeping the political word in a constant whirlpool of agitation. They have brought upon the State of Louisiana a condition of affairs which is disgraceful in the extreme, and which will leave an almost ineffaceable blot upon our history. By the absence of these Senators the State has been put to a useless and heavy expense on account of the General Assembly being in session without the power to legislate; and all this has to be borne by the laboring men in the State who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. I think it perfectly proper that resolutions of this character should be passed by the seventeen Senators present, in order that the people of the State may know that we have the interests of the State at heart. When we have convinced the people of that fact, they will naturally infer that the absent Senators are recreant to their trusts, and will visit upon their heads the severest condemnation. When these gentlemen go back to their constituents and ask to be re-elected, they will tell them, "We have had one example of your legislative capacity; you have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting; we have no further use for you; we will elect men who have proved themselves faithful to their trusts." So far as reform is concerned, there is no class of people more interested in it than that which I represent. We are destitute of money, destitute of influence, destitute of everything that could bring us into an equal competition with the other race. We are, therefore, deeply interested in the material prosperity of the State. Among those Senators who are absent from their seats to-day are representative colored men, who have been elected by their constituents for the purpose of protecting their interests in the legislative halls. What will they reply when they are accused of resorting to unworthy means for the purpose of retarding legislation, and of squandering the money of the people unnecessarily? In conclusion, Mr. President, I will say that I shall heartily support any and all reformatory measures that may come before the Senate. When the time comes for action, we shall see whether these Senators, who are so loud-mouthed in their professions, will practice what they preach. I hope the resolutions will be adopted.

Mr. Harris—I hope the resolutions which have been offered will be adopted, as every sentiment contained in them meets with my hearty approval. In expressing my approval of them, I do not wish it to be understood that I do so at the demand of the mob which has surged through our streets for the past few days, but because I believe the measures of reform referred to are for the interest of the people whom I have the honor to represent on this floor. I do it because I believe that the sovereign people of Louisiana demand that some reform should be made. I do it because I believe that the taxation upon the people of this State is onerous—that it is too burdensome for any people that God's sun ever shone down upon to bear. I do it because I believe that some of the laws now spread upon the statute books are unjust to the great mass of the people of the State. I believe, sir, that our present revenue law could be modified so that it would be much more acceptable to the people. I believe the revenues could be collected at a much less expense than they are at present. I believe that some modifications should be made in the election and registration laws. I believe that the supervisor of registration should be a resident of the parish to which he is appointed. I do not believe that, in the interest of justice and fair play, any supervisor of registration should be allowed to be a candidate for any office while he holds his position. I myself have felt the weight of the election law. I knew that I had the hearty support of a majority of the electors in my district, and yet I felt that by some trick I might be excluded from the position to which I aspired. I believe that the people of the State should be fully protected in their right to go to the polls and cast their votes for such men as they desire to place in positions of honor, trust or profit. While I am willing to do all this, yet I shall never consent, while the "vital current flows through my veins," to take away from the people a single one of the safeguards which have been thrown around them by legal enactments. I represent a class of people which has recently emerged from darkness of slavery into the [illegible] of freedom, and many of them ar[e in]capable of taking care of them[selves] unless we throw around them [the] strong arm of the law, and p[rotect] them in their political and civil ri[ghts]. I even proposed to make them str[ong]er, if possible. As far as the Me[tro]politan Police are concerned, I [am] in favor of any measure that will [make] it a more effective organization, [in] order that it may enforce law and [or]der in this community and protect [its] citizens. I have seen the necessity [of] this organization within the last [few] days. I have observed that the [po]lice, assisted by a few militiamen, [have] guarded this State House and protect[ed] the representatives of the pe[ople] in the discharge of the duties [they] have been sent here to perform. I [do] not propose to abolish that organiza[tion], but I desire to make it more effective. If its expenses can be re[duc]ed, if the power to appoint policemen can be placed in better and more judicious hands, I shall certainly ad[vo]cate any measures looking to th[ose] ends. I am in favor of any measure, I repeat, that will relieve the peo[ple] of this State and city from the he[avy] burden of taxation under which th[ey] are groaning. I hope these resolutions will go before the people of the State and be accepted in the spirit in which they are presented. I hope they w[ill] recognize the fact that seventeen Senators meet here from day to day, ready, as the gentleman from Carroll (M[r.] Lynch) aptly expresses it, to act and enact measures of reform and th[at] we are prevented from doing so b[y] the absence of seventeen other Senators from their seats. If anybody [is] to blame for the present condition [of] affairs, it is the seventeen Senators who have abandoned theirs posts, and thereby paralyzed all legislation.

Senator Anderson in the chair.

Mr. Pinchback—I rise, Mr. President, to say a word or two upon th[is] question, not for the purpose of influ[]encing any Senator to vote for the resolutions, because I know that th[e] sentiments contained in them are [the] sentiments of every Republican Sena[]tor who has responded to the c[all of] duty; but I rise for the purpo[se of] hurling back certain assertions [in] the teeth of the dissatisfied Repub[li]cans who have formed a conspi[racy] with a few Democrats, more for th[e] purpose of overthrowing law and or[der] than for any other purpose. Day a[fter] day since a portion of the General [As]sembly of this State left the Capi[tol] and attempted to organize an in[de]pendent Legislature elsewhere, contra[]ry to law, we have seen published [in] all the newspapers in this city, wi[th] the exception of two, the New Orle[ans] *Republican* and the *Louisianian*, [ex]traordinary speeches. The Democra[tic] press and the so-called *National Repub[]lican*, which claims to be the offic[ial] organ of the Republican party, ha[ve] been publishing daily reports of t[he] so-called "House of Representative[s]" that meets over the Gem saloon. N[ot] only have they done this, but th[ey] have been busy misrepresenting repre[]sentative men of the Republican par[ty] of the State. Among the men who[m] they have sought to write down is m[y] humble self. It seems strange to m[e], sir, and I opine it seems strange to th[e] mass of the black people of Louisi[ana] that a newspaper claiming to be R[e]publican in character should advise m[y] arrest as a Ku-Klux. Following i[n] the train of that sheet comes the in[]dorsement of the New Orleans *Times*, the *Bee*, the *Picayune*, the *Bulletin*, and every other paper that sympathise[s] with them in their gross and wilf[ul] misrepresentations. Now, Mr. Presi[]dent, what do we propose to do? D[o] we propose to go against the measure[s] of reform that we are satisfied the pub[]lic demand? By these resolutions i[t] would seem that we are pledged t[o] pass such laws as will meet the genera[l] demand for reform. I said at the tim[e] I was elected to the office of Lieu[]tenant Governor that I would indorse every measure of reform that looke[d] to the removal of the grievance[s] that our people complain of, and I now repeat that expression. Whe[n] I made these statements I made them upon the express condition that "ou[r] people" meant the entire people o[f] the State. And when I am convinced that the people of Louisiana, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, demand the repeal of every law that we have placed upon our statute books looking to the securin[g] of their civil and political rights, then though it may be against my judgmen[t] I will vote to repeal them. Who ar[e] the people that are now trying to sub[]vert the government and browbeat th[e] legally constituted authorities of th[e] State? Can you call them the peopl[e] of Louisiana? Do you call this mo[b] that meets daily at the Gem saloon, headed by "Speaker Carter," the peo[]ple of Louisiana? I have the assurance of true and tried men—men of integrity—who have been in that assembly, that th[e] great mass of the howlers down there ar[e] nothing more nor less than the most dis[]reputable men known to our community, and of that vast concourse that has gath[]ered there, how many are my constituents? I venture to say that in that crowd which has gathered in that vicinity for the last few days, there cannot be found one-tenth part of the people that I properly represent

upon the floor of the Senate. When I say that, I wish to be distinctly understood that I am not drawing the line on the basis of color. When I say the people that I represent properly, I mean the tax-payers, the honest, the intelligent, the thinking portion of my constituents, without distinctions of color. I know that the mass of the intelligent white people that I represent (although they did not vote for me) disapprove of such proceedings. I know that the honest and intelligent portion of the whole community deprecate the action of these men; and it strikes me as exceedingly strange that among the men who favored us with that gust of oratory from the balcony of the Gem saloon, as reported in the "organ of the Republican party," we find first on the list the name of Mr. Eustis. I have no personal acquaintance with that gentleman; but if I know anything of him politically, he is a Democrat of the rankest kind. Next comes Mr. Jonas. Well, I have some acquaintance with Mr. Jonas, and it would not, perhaps, be very pleasant to himself and his friends were I to relate how I became acquainted with him. This is, perhaps, not a fitting time for me to tell how I happened to know him, although we are in a strange condition, and extraordinary events are daily taking place in our city. Passing down the catalogue I come next to the name of J. Henri Burch. God forbid that I should say anything about that "representative colored man." I do not think him of sufficient calibre for me to waste my breath upon him now; I will take care of him in the parish in which he lives. This "representative colored man" makes a speech; he talks about Warmoth attempting to array race against race. Why, if that man has done anything since he has been in the State of Louisiana, it has been to try to array the black people against the white. It was he who first started the cry for a black man's party, and if I were to attempt to enumerate the other crimes he has been guilty of both of commission and omission, I would take up more time than the Senate is, perhaps, willing to allow me. I leave Mr. Burch for a future occasion, as do his friend and colleague, Mr. Jonas. The time has come, it seems, when extreme Democrats and very extreme Republicans hob-nob and lay down together. I believe the time has at last come when "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the little child shall lead them." The great millenial day that we have looked for so long has at last come, when Jonas and Eustis and other Democratic representative men "lie down" with the "representative colored man," J. Henri Burch. The next on the list is Judge Cotton. I have not read his speech, but I see his name here. I know nothing of him except by reputation. I know he is not in sympathy with us politically. I have nothing further to say of him, except to refer to the fact that it is not strange that he should desire to overthrow the present State government.

Now, Mr. President, I wish to ask the Republican members of the Legislature and the people of the State of Louisiana whether the legally constituted State government is to be overthrown by a mob. I wish to inquire whether the powerful aid of the national government is to be invoked for the purpose of overthrowing the State government, when the constitution of the United States, on the contrary, prescribes that whenever the legally constituted authorities of the State find it impossible, with the means at their command to preserve the peace and maintain law and order, they may call upon the nationa government for aid. That is the question I wish to ask the people of Louisiana to-day; that is the question I want telegraphed broadcast over the country. I want to know whether the American people will sustain an administration which, instead of aiding the legally constituted authorities in the maintenance of law and order, and in the protection of citizens in the exercise of their civil and political rights, ignores entirely the de facto government and puts a mob in possession of supreme authority. I am told, Mr. President, that these gentlemen desire reform. When I was elected President of the Senate, as I said before, I stated emphatically that I proposed to act reform. I do not think it necessary to make any great speech about reform. I know what speeches amount to. I need only reiterate what I said before—that so far as my influence goes, as a Senator and as the presiding officer of this body and Lieutenant Governor, I shall support any and all measures which look to the reform of any abuses that may exist. But, Mr. President, I assert here, as a Republican, as one of those who took up arms in defense of our government, as one who has been foremost in the ranks of Republicanism ever since my people became a part of the body politic, that if the reforms sought to be inaugurated look to the taking away from the colored people the safeguards which the law has thrown around them, leaving them to the mercy of their enemies, I am not in favor of reform. If reform means the placing of the colored people of Louisiana at the mercy of the Ku-Klux organizations throughout the State and the Democratic hordes who are opposed to every principle of justice and right, I, for one, am not in favor of reform. And if it be that these declarations on my part should cause the threats of the assassins and thugs to be carried into execution, I will be like a man. If, through mistaken motives or the machinations of ambitious demagogues, some of my people have allowed themselves to be misled and feel themselves aggrieved, I care not. I stand here as the representative of ninety thousand black voters in this State, and never, while I have a vote to cast or a voice to raise in their behalf, will I act or speak against their interests. even though I should fall a martyr to the cause of human liberty. Threats and attempted intimidation can affect me not. I am imbued with the same spirit that inspired Robert Emmet when he asked that his epitaph be not written at the time of his death, but that it be left for time to record. I ask for no public approbation now; I desire my course to be left to time for justification or condemnation. If future developments prove my position to be a false one, let the black people of the State brand me as a traitor of the deepest dye; let them bury my name so deeply in oblivion that time shall never resurrect it. I ask now that their judgment be suspended until the future proves whether my course be wise or foolish.

Now, Mr. President, what are we asked to do? We are asked to surrender this State government intothe hands of the enemies of the colored race. We are asked to repeal every law that guarantees to them the free and undisturbed exercises of their civil and political rights. And what are those laws? First comes the election. The distinguished Senator who is now temporaily presiding (Mr. Anderson) can not help but remember that when that act was before the Senate, it was wite great reluctance that I consented to its passage. Every member of the old Senate knows that I voted for it merely to keep within the bounds of party rule. I said it was a rwo edged sword that might cut in both directions. The late lamented Oscar J. Dunn, stood with me hour after hour on Canal street and urged me to yield and give my support to the bill- I am not afraid of any contradiction of this fact, because there are living witnesses who will verify what I say. I was forced, in a manner, to support that measure. I thought it was unwise and mpolitic in the powers it conferred, and I objected to it for that reason. I was overruled by the Senate; the bill passed; it received the approval of the Governor, and was promulgated as a law. We had an election under it, and what was the result? Why, we had a quiet and peaceable election. The scenes of bloodshed and riot which disgraced our State during the preceding campaign were no longer known. I am told that some of our people suffered from its operation. Granted; but was there ever a law enacted in this or any other State of the Union that did not operate to the injury of somebody? It is impossible to get honest and upright officers always to execute the law. We all know how the laws are executed now. I could cite instances, if necessary, on both sides of the house, where the laws have been grossly abused in their administration, but these are not common occurrences. One thing I know in reference to that election law, that while it may have been instrumental in cutting off the heads of some of my political friends, yet it prevented riot and bloodshed and the intimidation of the colored people, and gave us a Republican victory in the State When I say it gave us a Republican triumph. I believe it to have been the result of a fair and full expression of the will of the people. I I do not ask a law solely to guard the interest of the Repulicanism; I want the laws to protect every citizen alike irrespective of party. I think that election law, if justly and properly administered will protect every citizen in the exercise of his legal privileges. That there are some provisions in it which require modification, I am satisfied. That I will vote for those modifications I pledge myself now; but if I am asked to vote for the total repeal of that law, which would, in my opinion, inaugurate in this State the terrible scenes of 1868, I emphatically say that I can not, I will not do it. I have had sent to me an extraordinary notice, which reads as follows:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANL, January 8, 1872.

All Radical Republican Ward Clubs of the city of New Orleans are respectfully invited to attend a grand mass meeting at Lafayette square this evening, at 7 P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

The following eminent orators will address the meeting.

Hon. George W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hons. J. Henri Burch, T. Des Tucker, Harry Lott, and others.

By order of the Parish Executive Committee. F. MCK. DUNN,, President.
S. M. QUETE, Secretary.

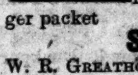
Why this was sent to me I cannot conceive, unless it was to call my attention to what is going on outside. Being detained here by my official duties, it may be that some kind friend has sent it to me for that purpose. What is this mass meeting called for? This notice does not say anything on that subject, but I suppose it has reference to the same meeting that I saw advertised in the papers of to-day and yesterday, for the purpose of getting the citizens to co-operate with George W. Carter & Co. in overthrowing the State government of Louisiana. If that be the object of the meeting, perhaps the fact of this notice being sent to me has an ominous meaning. It may have been sent to me for the purpose of intimidation. I accept it. however, no matter what may have been the motive that actuated the sender. I accept it because I wish the names attached to it to be imprinted in ineffaceable letters upon my memory. Who are they? First comes the name of George W. Carter, "Speaker, House of Representatives." He is so well known in this community that it is unnecessary for me to say anything about him. And who are the others? J. Henri Burch, T. Des Tucker, and Harry Lott. Are these the men to shape the policy of the State government of Louisiana? Are these the men to talk about reform in this mass meeting to-night, and charge the legal representatives of the people with bribery and curruption, and with being a band of thieves? If such is their intention I would like to ask the people that will attend that meeting to look over the record, and see who voted for the objectionable measures that they will meet to-night to censure. I care not whether those measures be political or speculative in their character. I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that you will find recorded in the affirmative the votes of J. Henri Burch and Harry Lott. Mr. Tucker is not of sufficient importance for me to pay auy attention to. He is not a citizen of this State, nor of the United States. He is an African by birth, and has never been naturalized. He applied for registration here, and was refused by the courts. But those other gentlemen claim to be representative men. They claim to be members of the House of Represedtatives; but how would Mr. Lott's colored constituents feel if they were told when he was asked to accept a posttion on the school board of the parish os Rapides he replied that he did not have time to attend to such matters, and that he was opposed to "c ntraband children" going to school with free born children? And yet that man comes here and claims to represent the colored people of Louisiana. He ia one of that class that I referred to in the Second Ward Club as miserable carpet-bag negroes, who come here and sell out our party for petty positions in the Customhouse. It may be supposed from this remark that I am opposed to carpet-baggers, colored and white. I say that I am opposed to carpet-baggers. who have come here for the sole purpose of speculating upon tee necessities of our people, who would sell out to the highest bidder and who would betray the Republican party. I could properly bring these gentlemen in this category. Now, Mr. President, to the white people of the State I have but this to say; I am a native of the South. I was born in Georgia. In a personal explanation that I made here at an unfortunate time, in which I made use of some infelitous expressions, I gave a brief biography of myself. I shall therefore, not repeat it now. If any Louisianian desires to learn more of my history than I see fit to disclose now, he has only to go to the record to get the informatirn he seeks. From the very commencement of my political career down to the preseni moment, I have demanded strict and equal justice for all classes of our people. I have not attempted to make politics a profession. I have gone into business, both as a commission merchant and as a newspaper man. I have invested my money in this community; I live here; my family is here; my tastes and desires are here; and here I intend to remain. The interests of Louisiana are as dear to me as they are to any man that treads her soil. I care not whether it be Judge Cotton, Mr. Eustis or Mr. Jonas, and they are far more dear to me than they are to Mr. Lott, and Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Burch. Why, I have heard some of these gentlemen say that lf the Democracy should get into power here it would be an easy matter for them to leave and go back to their former homes. There are in the State of Louisiana ninety thousand colored families who can not leave and go to other homes. In the interest of those ninety thousand families, I propose to work as long as God gives me life and health and strength; and if in the end it be necessary that Republlcanism shall be slaughtered, and republican institutions overthrown by a monocracy, it will be done against the strongest opposition I can make. In saying this I think that I but echo the sentiments of every honest Republican in the country. I am sorry that I have occupied so much of the time of the Senate, but I am tired of the "highfalutin" and buncombe speeches of these gentlemen who claim to represent the honesty of Louisiana. Why, sir, if these infernal demagogues had but one-tenth part of the honesty that has characterized the actions of the representatives of the people who have come here in the manner pointed out by law, they might, with some show of decency, parade their championship of honesty and reform. Their very actions for the last few days give the lie to their professions. What does reform mean? It means, sir, if I know anything about it, that the expenditures of the State shall be curtailed and that the time of the representatives of the people shall not be frittered away uselessly. A whole week has been wasted that might have been given to wholesome legislation. And, sir, mark my prophecy, these recusant Senators, when they come back here, and when the bill is made out against them, as I hope it will be, for all the expenses incurred by the State in trying to bring them back to their seats, will set up such a howl as was never heard before in this Senate Chamber. When the attention of the people is called to the fact that their money is being recklessly squandered by a useless prolongation of the session of the Senate, these men will attempt to say that it was no fault of theirs. But their appeals will be made in vain to an outraged and indignant constituency. I have an abiding faith in the wisdom and justice of the masses. Upon the heads of these recreant Senators will fall at the indignation of the people for the sins, both of commission and omission, of this session of the Senate. I hope, sir, that the Senate will pardon me for the time I have consumed. The fact that I have heretofore refrained from speaking of my course will be a sufficient apology for the length of the remarks I have made.

Mr. McMillen—The hour is late, Mr. President, and I have no doubt that the Senators present are fatigued with the long session of to-day. Therefore, what I have to say will be very briefly stated. I deem it my duty on this occasion, as a Senator and as the representative upon this floor of a large constituency, to declare that I, too, fully concur in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions now under consideration. If I were to give utterance to my individual sentiments and opinions upon this subject I would be more specific in pointing out to the people of the State certain evils which have crept into our laws, and which, in my judgment, need correction. I believe, however, tbat the expression of these resolutions, although general, is intended to cover those evils, and intended to convey to the minds of the people of the State the fact that we are disposed to correct them wherever they exist, whether they are embodied in the laws themselves or have grown up in the execution of those laws. I will go hand in hand with every citizen of the State of Louisiana in demanding and in trying to obtain from the proper legislative authorities the passage of the reformatory measures which are necessary under existing circumstances. The people are heavily taxed, and I am in favor of the reduction of their taxes. The expenses of the State government, in both the executive and legislative departments, are enormous and beyond the means, I believe, of the people of the State. I am ir favor of the reduction of those expenses to something within the limit which obtains in other States of the Union. I believe in cutting down the expenditures of the State government to the lowest amount possible, and then living within the means that we collect from the people of the Siate for this purpose. One word in regard to what is called the revolution in our midst. I deem the action of certain members of the General Assembly as revolutionary in its character. I believe that some of those Republican members who have been led away by the false teachings of prominent members of the Republican party are simply mistaken in the view they take of the situation. I believe they are leading themselves and the Republicans they represent upon the floor of the House of Representatives into a serious and perhaps, fatal error. I believe they are guided and controlled by the enemies of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana and the enemies of Republican institutions everywhere. I believe that the leading spirits of this conspiracy are members of the Democratic party; and it is unnecessary for me to tell you, Mr. President and members of the Senate, that the Democratic party of this State is opposed to Republicanism and republican institutions. The annals of 1868 fully prove the truth of that assertion. The conduct of that party ever since the close of the war is full of evidences that it is antagonistic to republican institutions, and that it will not stop short of any means at its command to overthrow Republican rule in the State of Louisiana. I believe this to be their purpose now, and I believe these Republicans who are co-operating with them do not know their real object, but are led astray by these glittering generalities in regard to reform. If they want reform, let the absent members of the Senate come and take their seats and act reform. Let us revise the statute books, and strike from them those measures which are against the well-being of the people and the State, and pass other laws which will grant everything that a peaceable and law-abiding community can desire. But I do not wish this to be done through revolution and bloodshed. No good can come from a successful revolution in our midst. To-day the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana are losing more, in a pecuniary sense, from the bare possibility of a revolution than they could possibly lose from a continuation of an unwise legislation which characterized this General Assembly last year. I repeat that if the Legislature should go on in this career of unwise legislation until the close of the session, it would not inflict upon the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana one-tenth of the injury, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, that they are suffering from the presence of these Republican revolutionists in our midst, wh have conspired with leaders of the Democratic party to overthrow the present State government. That is the purpose they have in view, and I do not believe that they will stop short of the use of any means at their command to accomplish their ends. Are the people of Louisiana to be benefited if they succeed? Are the people of New Orleans as well off to-day as they would be if this General Assembly had convened properly and gone on to adopt such leglslation as was necessary? Does the credit of the State stand as well as it would have stood if this revolution had not occurred? By no means. The loss to people of the State through the shadow that is thrown upon her credit, the loss to the people of this city through the decrease in business and in patronage, and the driving away of people and trade will be far greater, in my judgment, on account of this threatened revolution than it would be from any injudicious legislation on the part of the General Assembly. Therefore, in a pecuniary point of view simply, this revolutionary movement is unwise and injudicious. But they do not intend to stop for any reasons of that kind; they propose to overthrow the State government by the use of any and every means at their command. They intend through riot and bloodshed and anarchy and confusion. and by invoking the very worst elements in the city to their aid, to succeed in their nefarious schemes. Those "nefarious schemes" that are referred to by the Democratic Central Committee are justly chargeable upon themselves, and upon those who co-operate with them in the Republican party. They are the men who are trying to throw discredit upon the State government, and, by every means in their power, to overthrow legitimate authority.

Shall they succeed? I hope not. I trust that the seventeen Senators present will continue to come here day after day and wait for a quorum; that the House of Representatives will stand by us, and that the executive of the State will be able, with the force at his disposal, to withstand any onslaught that may be made against us. Let it go forth to the people of the State that we are here ready to enact measures of reform; to secure to them the beneficial results of wise and just laws; to relieve them of any unnecessary burdens that they bear, and to give them ample protection in the exercise of their legitimate rights.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.


BATON ROUGE.



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AND

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*EAST AND*
*WEST.*

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

**Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.**

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J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
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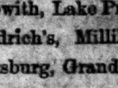

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